



PUBLISHED DAILY, AT 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

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VOLUME I.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AT 7 O'CLOCK A. M. BY

JOHN T. TOWERS.

Office Pennsylvania Avenue between 3d and 4th streets.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 day - \$0 50 1 square 1 month \$3 50
 1 do 2 days - 62 1 do 2 months 5 00
 1 do 3 do - 75 1 do 3 do 7 00
 1 do 1 week 1 25 1 do 6 do 12 00
 1 do 2 weeks 2 25 1 do 1 do 24 00
 Business cards \$5 per annum.
 Longer advertisements at equally favorable rates.
 Ten lines or less to make a square.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The STANDARD will be delivered to subscribers in the District at ten cents per week, payable to the carriers; or, when preferable, they can pay at the office for a longer period. Subscribers will be furnished, by mail, ten weeks for ONE DOLLAR; and in no case will the paper be continued beyond the time paid for. Single copies two cents.

A Weekly edition of the WHIG STANDARD for country circulation is published every Monday morning, at ONE DOLLAR to December first, IN ADVANCE.

LAW NOTICE.

T. S. DONOHO. E. WARNER
 THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the practice of Law in the District of Columbia and adjoining counties.
 Office in the east wing of the City Hall, No. 31.
 THOMAS S. DONOHO,
 EDWARD WARNER.
 Washington, March 12, 1844.

CHARLES S. WALLACE,
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,
 NO. 6, WEST WING, CITY HALL.
 nov 6-ly

JAMES J. DICKINS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, the several courts of the District of Columbia, prosecutes claims before Congress, and the several Departments of the General Government; and in general does all business requiring an Agent or Attorney. Office No. 4, west wing of the City Hall.
 nov 27-ly

R. I. A. CULVERWELL, Collector and Agent, offers his services to his friends and the public generally for the collection of accounts and any agency business they may be pleased to favor him with, promising prompt action and speedy returns. Residence on 9th street, between G and H streets, opposite McLoud Academy, where four or five gentlemen can be accommodated with board, without lodging.
 feb 13-4f

ROBERT P. ANDERSON, Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street. Binding and Machine Ruling, of any kind or pattern, neatly and promptly executed, and on as good terms as any other establishment in the District.
 nov 6

PHILADELPHIA BIRD CAGES.
 AN extensive assortment of Mocking and Canary Birds Cages just received, and for sale at manufacturer's prices.
 JAMES M. DORSETT,
 Snuff, Tobacco, and Fancy Goods Store,
 Mar 29 Pa. Av. No. 11, east of Gadsby's Hotel.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, PUTTY, &c.
 50 KEGS White Lead, 80 Gallons Linseed Oil, 600 Pounds Putty, put up in bladders, 50 Boxes Window Glass, from 8 by 10 to 14 by 22.
 Just received and for sale low, for cash, or to punctual customers, by
 C. H. JAMES,
 ap 17- corner 14th and E streets.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.
 JAMES CLEPHANE, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street, has just received a large supply of Lorillard's snuffs, viz—
 American Gentleman, Congress, Macaboy Coarse and Fine Rappee
 Irish High Toast, in bottles and jars
 Fine Cut, Chewing, and Smoking Tobacco, &c.

JOHN A. BLAKE, Bookbinder, Paper Ruler, and Blank Book manufacturer, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, near 14th street, and opposite Fuller's City Hotel (up stairs). Blank books of all descriptions manufactured to order, old books rebound, maps mounted and varnished, and all kinds of fancy binding executed in the neatest manner and at reasonable prices.

NOCK'S IMPROVED PATENT LEAF HOLDER, OR TEMPORARY BINDER, of all the various sizes, with or without locks, will be furnished in any quantity and in any style of binding desired, at wholesale prices.
 nov 6-dif

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.—This invaluable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness in the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed Phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat, which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief; and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure.
 Price 25 cents per bottle.

For sale at the Perfumery, Fancy, and Patent Medicine Depot of
 JAMES CLEPHANE,
 mar 20- corner of Penn. av. and 12th street.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The subscriber having succeeded, at a very great expense, in filling his large house with Potomac Ice, of a very superior quality, is now prepared to receive orders for the coming season.
 He would advise all private families, keepers of hotels, boarding-houses, confectionaries, &c., who wish a supply through the entire season, to make early application, and they will not be disappointed, as many were last summer, by one or two small dealers in that article, who attempted to furnish and failed in the hottest weather, when it was most wanted.

He has the largest house in the District, and will feel bound to furnish those who commence with him until next December if they require it.

Persons wishing ice before the season for delivering from the wagons, can get it by sending to the store, where it is kept constantly on hand.

Z. D. GILMAN,
 Druggist, Penn. Avenue.
 feb 24

TO THE AFFLICTED!
 HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES.—The most safe and certain remedy ever known to the world for various chronic diseases, after they have reached a state, and assumed a character, hitherto considered desperate and incurable.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Kings Evil, attended with swellings and ulcers, sore eyes, and loss of sight, to a frightful extent, have been cured. Females pining away by reason of deranged secretions, broken calculations, and obstructed menses, (monthly courses) even when attended by spasms or fits, have been readily relieved.

Dyspepsia yields without a struggle to its mild yet powerful action upon the stomach. In Catarrh, or Cough, Rheumatism, and Fistula, it never fails to cure, as we have fully proved. All diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids, will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine.

This tincture tends directly to excite a healthy action in the stomach, liver, lungs, and kidneys, to purify the blood and other fluids, by expelling every particle of morbid matter from the system, and therefore never fails to prove a valuable remedy for the diseases which calomel has been invariably used. Old sores and ulcers, or any chronic affection; and for the calomel disease, it is an infallible remedy.

This remedy is perfectly vegetable, mild, agreeable, and safe for persons of any age, either sex, or any condition, acknowledged by those who have tried it, to be the best known family medicine.

The justly celebrated tincture creates a craving appetite, and the patient is left at liberty to indulge it. The use of this medicine will change the complexion from a pallid to a fine blooming one. After using this tincture for six weeks, a person of any age may eat anything that a child of ten years of age, in full health, could eat, without the least inconvenience.

Dr. Hampton is in possession of certificates from the Hon Henry Clay, Col. Richard M. Johnson, Hon. John B. Dawson, of La., and many others, who have been benefited by the use of this tincture.

For certificates, &c., see pamphlet.
 REMEMBER! Hampton's Vegetable Tincture can be had only at the Sagar Store of

H. G. RITTER,
 Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12th streets, and at
 A. G. GARDNER'S
 Seed Store, F street, between 9th and 10th streets, opposite the Catholic church.

Each bottle has the proprietor's signature on the label.
 may 8-6m

THE TRUTH SOMETIMES NOT FOUND OUT UNTIL TOO LATE.

SUCH is often the case in regard to persons taking medicine. They are induced by plausible reasoning, false representation and doctrines, to employ medicines that, so far from being adapted to their disease or sickness, absolutely increase the symptoms, destroy the constitution, rack the whole system, and bring on a gradual decline, terminating in death; previous to the fatal termination, however, (but unfortunately too late,) the truth is found out that the pills, mixtures, &c. they have been taking were composed of the most powerful and dangerous ingredients, prepared to by persons knowing nothing of disease or the nature of the medicines they recommend, depending altogether upon the "general doctrine of such impostors," that their medicines will "kill or cure." Be advised, then, if you find it necessary to take some medicine for purifying the blood and cleansing the bowels, to take nothing but Dr. Leidy's justly and deservedly celebrated SASSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS, the only pills containing Sarsaparilla in their composition—the safest and best as well as the most effectual that can be taken.

Old and young, at all times, without regard to weather, may take them without fear of taking cold, and without restraint from occupation or usual course of living. Upwards of 1,000 certificates have been published, various times, of their efficacy. More than 100,000 boxes have been sold in Philadelphia in twelve months. These facts go to prove their value, or so many never would be sold in so short a time, in a place where they are manufactured; this, however, arises in part from the fact that the manufacturer of them (Dr. Leidy) is well known at home as a regular physician and apothecary, knowing the true nature of diseases and of the medicines he recommends, attested by the most celebrated physicians, among whom are Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, Dr. Wm. Gibson, Dr. W. E. Horner, Dr. Samuel Jackson, Dr. Robert Hare, Dr. P. S. Physic, Dr. T. C. James, Dr. W. P. Dewees, Dr. J. Redman Coke, Rev. W. H. Delaney, Robert Adrian, L.L.D., &c. &c.

Orders for Dr. Leidy's BLOOD PILLS are daily received from the North, South, East, and West, and the most flattering accounts, from every direction, of their unparalleled success. A single box (25 cents) may save as many dollars, if taken in time, instead of the dangerous medicines now forced on the public, and by taking which persons so often find it necessary at last to take Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills, to counteract their injurious consequences.

They are prepared only, and sold Wholesale and Retail, at Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, No. 191, North Second street, below Vine street, Philadelphia.

And by
 CHARLES STOTT,
 apr 25-3m Agent for the District.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

WALLACE ELIOT & CO., corner of F and 12th streets, have just received a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines, viz—

Alcohol	Sup. Carb. Soda
Gum Camphor	Prepared Chalk
Sulph. Quinine	Pearl Sago
Gum Arabic (extra)	Refined Flour
Lump Magnesia	Refined Liquorice
Cream Tartar	Turkey Opium

And a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Also, an assortment of popular PATENT MEDICINES, now in use; such as Oldridge's Balm of Columbia; Thompson's Eye Water; Leidy's Sarsaparilla Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Peters' Pills; Fease's Candy; Frey's Vermifuge.

THE WHIG ALMANAC AND POLITICIAN'S REGISTER FOR 1844.—The above contains returns of elections in all the States for President in 1840, and the new Congressional elections by districts for 1843, and subsequently. The subscriber has just received several thousand of the above, which will be sold at about cost for distribution. Also, just received, 5,000 DEMOCRACY, Junius Tract, No. 6.
 R. FARNHAM,
 feb 2- Corner of 11 street and Penn. av.

COLONIZATION.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, April 31st, 1844.

The undersigned, late Secretary of the American Colonization Society, impelled by a sense of duty to a cause which has commanded the best efforts of his life, and to which he cherishes undiminished regard, begs leave to state the reasons which induced him to resign his office, and also the position he now occupies in relation to that society. This statement is made from considerations far higher than any merely personal, and with the sole view of advancing the true interests of a cause to which is pledged a large portion of the patriotism, humanity, and religion of the land.

Nothing need be said of the motives which resulted in the recent unusual proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, or of the extraordinary peculiarities, and the causes from which they sprang, of the constitution under which they acted. Those curious to trace the course of events, which has terminated in the resignation of the writer, to its source, will find it clearly developed in a small work, entitled "Mission to England," submitted more than two years ago to public attention.

The office of Secretary of the American Colonization Society has, from its origin, been connected with its whole history, and nearly all its important proceedings, with its correspondence in this and other civilized countries, and with Africa, with its periodical magazine, the African Repository, now arrived at its twentieth volume, with annual and other reports, with the transactions of the society with the several departments of Government, and the entire process of diffusing information, maintaining the principles, and defending and sustaining the character of the society, and increasing the means and conducting onward its various operations.

The undersigned will say nothing of the manner in which, while he occupied this office, its duties were discharged. He will state merely, that when, in 1822, he first became connected with the society, its income for the year was \$778; that, in 1824, under the joint authority of the Government and the society, he visited Africa, and, in conjunction with the devoted Ashmun, established (with the sanction of the colonists) the government of Liberia, which, in its essential features, has continued unchanged to the present hour; that he was elected Secretary in 1825; that, from 1822 to 1832, the income of the society regularly and rapidly increased, in the latter year amounting to \$10,365; that, in 1833, it was about the same amount; that, during these eleven years, 2,667 emigrants were sent to the colony; and that, throughout this period, with occasional assistance from a single clerk, the executive duties of the society, under the control and sanction of the managers, were discharged by the Secretary.

Of the subsequent pecuniary embarrassments of the Society, and their causes, the writer refers to two reports made in 1834, under a resolution of the general meeting of the Society, by the Hon. Walter Lowrie. They clearly show that these embarrassments arose from the nature of the enterprise of the Society, and the urgency of the public will that it should rapidly advance—not from want of fidelity or sagacity in its management. Of the gentlemen with whom the writer had the honor to be associated in conducting the affairs of the Society, during its whole period up to 1839, he would only here say, that to individuals more faithful, intelligent, and circumspect, the interests of no similar cause were ever entrusted.

Of the more recent relations of the writer to the Society, of his separation from it during his absence in England, and his re-election to the Secretaryship on his return, more than two years since, the public are informed. Those who gave their votes for his reappointment were not ignorant of his principles or purposes. He had avowed both in his published work, and frankly expressed to the Directors and Executive Committee his opinions in regard to the conditions indispensable to the efficient performance of his official duties, and the policy demanded, in order to sustain most vigorously and to advance most certainly and rapidly the interests of the society.—It was soon evident that a few individuals had been hostile to his re-election, and were determined on active opposition to his official connection with the institution. They sought, by private correspondence, to impair the confidence of the committee in the undersigned, and to destroy his influence with the public. Some months previous to the late annual meeting, resolutions were adopted by the Board of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and transmitted to the Boards of several other State societies, earnestly recommending, as a measure highly important, the election of another individual to the office of Secretary.

In the spirit of this correspondence, and of these resolutions, most if not all the delegates from Philadelphia, and the solitary delegate from New York, appeared in the recent meeting of the Board of Directors. Their first attempt was to annul the office of Corresponding Secretary, that in accordance with the uniform practice of the society, (with a single exception, and that followed by the resignation of that officer,) and with the opinion of the majority, he might be appointed on that committee. This purpose, so distinctly avowed by the majority as the reason for postponing the election of the committee until after the election of the secretary, left no doubt in their minds that this offi-

cer, when chosen, would be placed upon that committee. The question, then, whether as heretofore the Secretary should be a member of the Executive Committee, was supposed to be settled by his election as Secretary. Under this impression, some of the friends of the undersigned, summoned away by public duties immediately after his election, withdrew; and taking advantage of their absence, and finding themselves a majority, those opposed to his election excluded his name from the committee. His resignation was immediately tendered and accepted. As the writer had invited investigation into the whole course of his official conduct, and as this investigation had not been made, it was evident, to him at least, that his removal from the position he had so long occupied indicated opinions and sentiments in the minority (by accident or misapprehension only, a majority) of the directors so at variance with his own, so contrary to his sense of right, and in connexion with their avowals on the subject of the policy of the society, so opposed to its highest interests, as to leave him only the alternative of submitting to what he deemed a deep injury to its character and welfare or retiring from office.

These gentlemen, half of them attending for the first time the annual meeting of the society, and all of them very imperfectly informed of the details of its history and proceedings, were deterred not from excluding from its committee the officer who had been longest on the list of managers, and the one most intimately concerned in nearly all its preceding transactions, while the undersigned, had the case been other than his own, would have regarded such action, without cause shown, a violation of very obvious and ordinary rules of propriety and courtesy. They urged the inexpediency of placing the Secretary on the Executive Committee: he deemed the former practice of the society, sanctioned as it was by general and almost universal practice in similar institutions, founded in reason. They were of opinion that the duties of this officer might be discharged by one, absent a large portion of the year from the seat and councils of the society, or that it was unimportant whether he discharged them at all; whereas he knew them to be numerous and arduous, not to be duly performed except with knowledge of the history and condition of the society and its colony, of the state of public sentiment, and with opportunity for inquiry, investigation, and reflection. Disinclined to see, or unable to appreciate, the vital principles and interests of the society, they were intent mainly upon gathering fruit from its branches, leaving its trunk to decay, and uncultivated the soil from which its springs, while he saw in public opinion its life—a life to be sustained and extended by wisdom of method, consistency, and comprehensiveness of action—by the cogency of well examined and arranged facts, and the force and dignity of reason and argument. They would rely most upon the transient effects of popular eloquence, he upon the deep, solid, immovable foundation of demonstrated and published truth. They appeared to regard stir and bustle, talk and haste, variety and irregularity of motion, energy—he associated this term with high action of intellect—with ideas not merely of celerity, but of order, extent, durability, and grandeur. Bringing with them some knowledge of the small details of ordinary mercantile business, they seemed disposed to consider this a standard by which to measure the principles and solutions of great and complicated affairs, depending for success not upon arithmetical calculations, but upon the popular sentiment and will, at all times invincible to authority or force, but frequently yielding to the dictates of reason, the laws of conscience, and the affections of the heart. And here I hope to be excused for two or three observations on talents for business, copied from a former publication of the writer, which express opinions that as yet he has found no reason to change:

1st. Men who understand the principles of important business can never (unless criminally negligent) find any difficulty with the details. If they are not familiar with the management of these details, they can make themselves so, or employ those who are.

2d. No error is more palpable than that of those who estimate more highly an acquaintance with the details, than a knowledge of the principles of business. It is like the mistake of the Pharisees, who tithed mint, annis, and cummin, and neglected justice, mercy, and truth. Those who commit this error, will probably succeed best in subordinate stations, and, if wise, will not seek the control or direction of important affairs.

3d. There is in a golden sentence of Lord Bacon a volume of wisdom on the subject of despatch in business: "There be three parts of business—the preparation, the debate or examination, and the perfection; whereof if you look for despatch, let the middle only be the work of many, the first and last, the work of few."

The undersigned had endeavored to unite public opinion in all sections of the country, in support of the enterprise, not as meriting only the donations of humane and pious men, but as justly entitled to State and national patronage—as one worthy of this nation, and demanding for its consummation, no small share of its power and resources. He concurred in the views of the fathers of the institution, who deemed its efforts introductory and auxiliary to loftier movements; who addressed their memorial to the States and to Congress, confident that their arguments and appeals must finally prevail over all opposition. For its benefit, he had sought by all proper means to open and call forth the resources of private charity; he believed these resources should be vastly augmented, while he had watched with greater anxiety the omens of legislative action, and opposed every attempt to depress the cause, and strip it of those attributes which commend it as one of the greatest and best, to the consideration

and aid of the governments of the country. Recently, while the interests of Liberia, from its feebleness and its unsettled relations, have been exposed to hazard, and the increasing commerce of Africa tempted various nations to found establishments in its vicinity on the coast, it has seemed exceedingly important that measures should be prosecuted to enlarge its territory and jurisdiction, and guard against restrictions upon its growth. Much may be done by the contributions of individuals, still more by the friendly interposition of the government. We doubt not that fifty, or even twenty thousand dollars expended through the government of Liberia, or some consular or commercial agent of our own, for the purchase of territory, and to further negotiations with the African tribes, would effect more for the abolition of the slave trade, the interests of commerce, and the general cause of humanity, than five times this amount expended in any other way. To arouse the attention of the States and of Congress to this subject, was a main purpose of the convention of the friends of the cause that assembled two years ago in this city. In submitting a resolution for the call of this convention to a meeting of the friends of the institution, the writer was moved by the conviction that the cause had not for some time been upheld with distinctness and in its full original proportions to the observation of those in power, and that it was expedient and necessary to invite the members of State legislatures, and our representatives in Congress, to examine and discuss its merits in all aspects and to every extent. Under the sanction of this convention, an appeal was made to the legislatures of all the States, and the eloquent memorial to Congress, from the pen of the much lamented Mr. Key, and the able report upon it, by Mr. Kennedy, of the House of Representatives, followed its deliberations.

The importance of a correspondence on the part of our government with those of Great Britain and France, was clearly seen, and with the approbation of the Executive Committee of the Society, application was made to the Secretary of State, soliciting the intervention and influence of the Executive with these powers in behalf of Liberia, and the letters which have passed between the Department of State and the English Minister, and between Mr. Everett and Lord Aberdeen, give reason to anticipate beneficial results. In these efforts and publications, it is evident to the undersigned that his prominent opponents in the late Board of Directors felt little interest and expressed less sympathy. I attempt not to penetrate their motives, or the causes of their apathy; I state an apparent fact that they regard as unimportant what the writer deems essential, perhaps question a policy which all his experience and reflection induce him to consider of vital consequence to the cause. They admire the anomalous contrivance called the constitution of the Society, repeatedly modified and shaped in an extraordinary manner for peculiar ends, anti-popular in its nature and the conditions of its existence; while to change this constitution in some important particulars, he regards one of the highest duties of the friends of the Society. To have remained longer then in connexion with the Society, would have been to sacrifice his influence, (small as that may be,) inconsistent with his published opinions of duty in such case, and tend to strengthen and perpetuate evils which it may be more necessary, because difficult to remedy.

The Society of the District of Columbia for the colonization and civilization of Africa, was organized by an intelligent body of citizens from the three cities of this District, ardently attached to the object of the American Colonization Society, and who subsequently disapproving the proceedings of the Board of Directors in relation to the office of Secretary, and concurring (as the writer has reason to believe) in the views just expressed, altered to its present form their constitution, and who, while responsible only to their consciences and the public judgment, will co-operate in all proper measures to advance the scheme of African colonization and civilization, by exhibiting its value, raising funds therefor; and having stated, as in duty bound, without concealment or disguise, the causes and reasons of their position, will, as far as may be, point out and correct the errors, strengthen and extend the foundations, build up the character and fortunes, and rejoice in the integrity and increased usefulness and honor of that truly national institution. To it, their association stands not as a rival; it can never become an enemy. Contributions may be made expressly through it, to that society, or by its Executive Committee be appropriated to it, or if given for the specific purpose of African civilization or entrusted to the discretion of the Committee, may be expended through such channels and agencies as promise in their view most effectually to subserve the benevolent purposes of the donors.—The Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society (through two of its leading members, approved, it is believed, the recent proceedings, to which we have referred, of the directors,) it is not doubted, will apply, according to its best judgment, for the interests of Liberia, any funds entrusted to their care. But should the friends of African colonization throughout the Union, contribute all their funds during the year to the Treasurer of the District Society (and the American Colonization Society appears to have no Treasurer) the cause instead of being injured might be benefited, by this expressed disapprobation of error and impolicy, and influence secured for the correction of both. Unexceptionably, in this way, can those who agree with the District Society on the subject of the organization and policy most conducive to the strength and beneficence of the American Colonization Society, declare their opinion and unite the wisest and best of its friends for its reform and support.

A libellous attack appears in the last Colonization Herald, (a monthly sheet published in Phila-